TERMS

Two Dollars and fifty cents if paid in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS

If the number of insertions are not marked on the advertisement, they will be continued until ordered out, and charged for accordingly. he proprietors on business con-tablishment, must be the paid, Trietters to

and directed to the firm. OFFICE on the south east corner of Front and Princess streets, opposite the Bank of the State.

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CHARLES D. ELLIS & CO.,

GILLESPE & ROBESON Continue the AGENCY business, and will make liberal advances on consignments of Lumber, Naval Stores, &c. &c.

Wilmington, August 1st, 1845.

John S. Richards, COMMISSION MERCHANT, GENERAL AGENT,

Wilmington, N. C. Respectfully refers to Mesers. J. & E. Anderson, R. W. Brown, Esq. Wilmington, N. C.

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Wilmington, N. C. CORNELIUS MYERS.

Manufacturer & Dealer in HATS AND DAR WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

MARKET STREET-Wilmington, N. C. GEORGE W. DAVIS

President of the United States.

DECEMBER. and House of Represe

serious causes of irritation and misunderstanding, yet no actual hostilities have taken place. Il our just rights.

States, for her admission as a State into our Union. This election I approved, and accor-

pointed for holding the first general election. disturbed. On that day a governor, a lieutenant governor, and both branches of the legislature, will be maintained it by he arms for more than nine chosen by the people. The President of Tex- years. She has had an organized government principal nations of Europe. Mexico was, unchanged.

TS. AGLICULTURE FOREIGN AND

was suspended.

Texas had declared her independence, and

FOURNAL OFFICE. We may rejoice that the tranquil and pervacommitted, if it can be honorably avoided;" grees during the present session. Until that yield to the United S

Two Dollars and fifty tents if paid in advance.

33 00 si the end of three months.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publishers. No absorption received for least than twelve me its and thouse of the Representatives of the Representative of the Representatives of the Representative of the Representatives of the Represe ADVERTISEMENTS

Inserted at one dollar per square of 16 lines or less, for the first, and twenty-five cents for each with the state of the majoristic continues. By this treaty a joint commission treat

> In calling the attention of Congress to our ded any just cause of offence to his govern- decided in favor of our citizens, claims and interest as a not received a single dollar in cash; but that the Republic of Texas was an interest and twenty-eight he holds such securities as warranted him at I deemed it to be my duty not abruptly to the time in giving the receipt, and entertains break it off. In consideration, too, that ander to be able to state, that, though with some of dependent Power, owing no allegiance to thousand six hundred and twenty-seven dol- the time in giving the receipt, and entertains break it off. In consideration, too, that ander them there have existed since your last session Mexico, and constituting no part of her ter- lars and eighty-eight cents, which were left no doubt but that he will eventually obtain the conventions of 1818 and 1827, the citizens rious causes of irritation and misunderstanng, yet no actual hostilities have taken place.
>
> desire of this government to maintain with the maxim in the conduct of our foreign affairs, to "ask nothing that is not right, that of Mexico relations of peace and good unsubmitted to the board too late to be considerwernment has not therefore been released so as controversy in the spirit of moderation which
> and submit to nothing that is wrong," it derstanding. That functionary however, noted, and were left undisposed of. The sum of to discharge the claim, I do not feel myhad given birth to the renewed discussion. A has been my anxious desire to preserve peace withstanding these representations and assu- two millions twenty-six thousand one hun- self warranted in directing payment to be made proposition was accordingly made, which was with all nations; but, at the same time to be rances, abruptly terminated his mission, and dred and thirty-nine dollars and six'y-eight to the claimants out of the treasury without rejected by the British plenipotentiary, who, repared to resist aggression, and to maintain shortly afterwards left the country. Our En- cents, decided by the board, was a liquidated further legislation. Their case is, undoubtedyoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotenti- and ascertained debt due by Mexico to the ly, one of much hardehip; and it remains for fered the negotiation on his part to drop, ex-In pursuance of the joint resolution of Congress to decide whether any, and what, gressing his trust that the United States would gress, "for annexing Texas to the U. States." course with that government, and, after remy predecessor, on the third day of March, maining several months by the permission of 1845, elected to submit the first and second is own government, he returned to the U. Mexico applied for further indulgence; tain the facts of the case from the Mexican gosections of that resolution to the republic of States. Thus, by the acts of Mexico, all dip- and, in that spirit of liberality and forbestrance vernment, in an authentic and official form, and with the reasonable expectations of the Uni- and report the result with as little delay as British government." The proposition that ted States towards that republic, the request possible. Since that time Mexico has, until recently, was granted; and, on the thirtieth of January, My attention was early directed to the ne- parallel of forty-nine degrees of north latitude, dingly the charge d'affaires of the United States—has been marshalling and or treaty it was provided, that the interest due found pending at Washington between the ministrations, but without proposing to surtenth of March, 1845, presented these sections ganizing armies, issuing proclamations, and on the awards in favor of claimants under the United States and Great Britain, on the sub- render to Great Britain, as they had done, the of the resolution for the acceptance of that re- avowing the intention to make war on the U. convention of the eleventh of April, 1839, ject of the Oregon territory. Three several free navigation of the Columbia river. The public. The executive government, the Con- States, either by an open declaration, or y should be paid on the thirtieth of April, 1943; attempts had been previously made to settle right of any foreign. Power to the free maviga-

And the control of the boding to dest, general devices, and the control of the co

gress, and the people of Texas in convention, invading Texas. Both the Congress and Con- and that "the principal of the said awards, the question in dispute between the two coun- tion of any of our rivers, through the heart of

Texas, formed by a convention of deputies and vancouver's island, herewith laid before Congress. It is well tion, offered by the United States, were ac-R. W. Brown, Esq. 5
Messrs. Woolsey & Woolsey.

Richards, Bassett & Aborn, A. Richards, Esq.

A. Richards, Esq.

June 27, 1845.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in GROCERIES and PROVISIONS.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in GROCERIES and PROVISIONS.

Richards Bassett & Aborn, A. With the authorities of Texas, together with the authorities of Texas. Of army was ordered to take position in the country between the Nueces and the implied obligation which the understance of the Eston government. The term is an accept, and the implied obligation which the respondence of the latter with the authorities of Texas, together with other particles of Texas, and the implied obligation which the passed of America, west-together with other particles of Texas, and the implied obligation which the passed of America, west-together with other particles of Texas, and the implication on the country between the Nueces and the Elimination of dollars, together with other particles of Texas, and the implied obligation of the passed of America, west-together with other particles of the Story of t mit the State of Texas into the Union upon of Texas, they were ordered to commit no act States, with certain amendments, to which this agreement is not to be construed to the able facts and arguments. mit the State of Texas into the Union upon an equal footing with the original States—
In equal footing with the original States—
Strong reasons exist why this should be done at an early period of the session. It will be observed that, by the constitution of Texas, the existing government is only continuous temporary and our military and naval commanders have existing government is only continuous temporary and that this discontraction and our military and naval commanders have any part of the said country; the only object which may follow the failure to settle the constitution of the said country; the only object which may follow the failure to settle the constitution of the said country; the only object which may follow the failure to settle the constitution of the said country; the only object which may follow the failure to settle the constitution of the said country; the only object which may follow the failure to settle the constitution of the said country; the only object which may follow the failure to settle the constitution of the said country; the only object which may follow the failure to settle the constitution of the said country; the only object which may follow the failure to settle the constitution of the said country; the only object which may follow the failure to settle the constitution of the said country; the only object which may follow the failure to settle the constitution of the said country; the only object which may follow the failure to settle the constitution of the said country. rily till Congress can act; and that the third executed their orders with such discretion, that bankruptcy, are without remedy, unless their of the high contracting parties in that respect troversy. nday of the present month is the day ap. the peace of the two republics has not been rights be enforced by their government. Such being, to prevent disputes and differences a continued and unprovoked series of wrongs among themselves."

When I came into office. I found this to be taining the settled conviction, that the British was received at the States Department on the preference of the lements of national greatness, the affection of the people is confined by interesting the states of the people is confined by interesting the states of the people is confined by interesting the states of the people is confined by interesting the states of the people is confined by interesting the states of the people is confined to the people is confined by interesting the people is confined to the people is confined by interesting the states and for the people is confined by interesting the elements of national greatness, the affection of the people is confined to the peo pretensions of title could not be maintained to It becomes us, in humility, to make our devenue of the United States did and religious blessings with which we are favored.

In calling the attention of Congress to our devenue of the United States did any just cause of offence to his govern
mounting to two millions twenty-six thousand on the twentieth of September, that the agent on the twentieth of the treatment. The agent of the treatment of the treatment of the treatment of th without submitting any other proposition, sufoffered and rejected repeated the offer of the The Observer and the North Carolinian, Fayetteville, will copy six months and forward accounts to this office.

Wilmington, August 1st, 1845.

The Observer and the North Carolinian, Fayetteville, will copy six months and forward accounts to this office.

The Observer and the North Carolinian, Fayetteville, will copy six months and forward accounts to the people of Texas invited this goand the interest arising thereon, shall be paid tries, by negotiation, upon the principle of the state of the convention, and the interest arising thereon, shall be paid tries, by negotiation, upon the principle of tries, by negotiation, upon the principle of tries, by negotiation, upon the principle of country, was one which I was unwilling to the convention, and the interest arising thereon, shall be paid tries, by negotiation, upon the principle of tries, and the property of tries, known, also, that the people of Texas at the polls have accepted the terms of more and ratified the constitution.

It is the life of the three first of the polls have accepted the terms of more and ratified the constitution.

I communicate to Congress the correspon-I communicate to Congress the correspondence between the Secretsry of State and our charge of the latter with the authorities of Mexico, and to concentrate an efficiency of the latter with the authorities of the latter with the convention of

All attempts at compromise having failed, it becomes the duty of Congress to consider could never have been tolerated by the United States, had they been committed by one of the no result, and the convention of 1818 was left the security and protection of our citizens now inhabiting, or who may hereafter inhabit Ore-

Crown" to the Hudson's Bay Company, of present to sait the exclusive trade with the Indian tribes in this will be a que the Oregon territory, subject to a reservation mine, without any foreign interposit

this act British subjects have enjoyed the protection of British laws and British judicial
tribunals throughout the whole of Oregon,
American citizens, in the same verritory, have
enjoyed no such protection from their government. At the same time, the result illustrates
the character of our people and their institutions. In spite of this neglect, they have multions, and their number is rapidly increased.

tribes east of the Rocky mountains, should be ropean colony or dominion shall with our concent. extended to such tribes as dwell beyond be planted or e-tablished on any part of the North

gion, make it one duty, as it is our interest, of the two countries have the right to sit as judges to cultivate amicable relations with the Indian and arbitrators "in, such differences se may arise tribes of that territory. For this purpose, I between the captains and crews of the various topics upon have transferred the subscribers of the "Con- lands As reg rds the U. S., the increased recommend that provision be made for esta- longing to the nation whose interests are commit- which Mr. Polk touches. We will not We gressional Union and Appendix," to the duties will not affect the importations. The blishing an Indian agency, and such sub- ted to their charge, without the interference of the agencies as may be deemed necessary, beyond local authorities, unless the conduct of the crews the Rocky mountains.

their way to Oregon, against the attacks of should require their sesistance to cause their de- one asks in convexion with the message, whether Blair & Rives. the Indian tribes occupying the country through cisions to be carried into effect or supported." which they pass, I recommend that a suitable number of stockades and block-house forts be 1844, applied to Mr. Justice Story to carry into eferected along the usual route between our fect a decision made by him between the captain man and patriot. The Oregon question has been before the American people, and it is with sincere frontier settlements on the Missouri and Rocky and crew of the Prussian ship Borussia; but the now pending between the United States and Enfrontier settlements on the Missouri and Rocky request was refused on the ground that, without gland since 1818. Several attempts have been the calm and reflecting of all parties with attisfactory and that an adequate force of previous legislation by Congress the indicatory did. isting treaty. It will be doing nothing more of the United States to adopt the necessary mea-

voyage by sea from the Atlantic States to deemed it proper therefore to lay the subject before Oregon; and although we have a large num- Congress, and to recommend such legislation as ber of whale ships in the Pacific, but few of may be necessary to give effect to these treaty ob- our title to the whole of the territory was better them afford an opportunity of interchanging ligations. intelligence, without great delay, between our settlements in that distant region and the U. Spanish government and that of the United States. States: An overland mail is believed to be in December, 1831, American vessels, since the entirely practicable; and the importance of twenty-ninth of April, 1832, have been admit- upon as the quasi implied faith of the country,

til after the expiration of the year's notice, any the United States, or indirectly from any other degree, till that line intersects the Northeast branch other measures may be adopted, consistently with country. When Congress, by act of the thirteenth of the Columbia river, and thence down the centre the convention of 1827, for the security of our of July 1832, gave effect to this arrangement be-rights and the government and protection of our tween the two governments, they confined the recitizens in Oregon. That it will ultimately be wise duction of tonage duty merely to Spanish vessels properly rejected by Mr. Polk's cabinet. Surely and proper to make liberal grants of land to the "coming from a port in Spain," leaving the former there is no American who would be willing to sur- ington, it is now ascertained that Mr. Polk's petriotic poincers who, amidst privations and dan-petriotic poincers who, amidst privations and dan-discriminating duty to remain against such vessels render the mouth of the Columbia river to Eng-policy, from the mount of his inauguration the vast wilderness intervening between our fron- manifestly unjust that, whilst American vessels, the vast wilderness intervening between our from matthesity unjust that, whilst American vessels, baving withdrawn the proposition to make the first start, he carries immense majorities of and are ever ready to defend the soil, I am fully pay no more duty than Spanish vessels, Spanish 49th the boundary line. Throughout the whole satisfied. To doubt whether they will obtain such vessels arriving in the ports of the United States grants as soon as the convention between the Uni- from other countries should be subjected to heavy ted States and Great Britain shall have ceased to discriminating tonage duties. This is neither exist, would be to doubt the justice of Congress; equality nor reciprocity, and is in violation of the amicable manner. Has England done the same? but, pending the year's notice, is worthyof considerarrangement concluded in December, 1831, be- We think not, and should hostilities be the con- own party, as well as the aggregate force of ration whether a stipulation to this effect may be tween the two countries. The Spanish governmade, consistently with the spirit of that conven-ment have made repeated & earnest remonstrances

the best manner of securing our rights in Oregon. subject by my predecessors. I recommend as an that England has refused to come to any just and American people will and ordered by support should they, in their wisdom, devise any other mode better calculated to accomplish the same object, it shall meet with my hearty concurrence.

At the end of the year's notice, should Congress think it proper to make provisions for giving that notice, we shall have reached a period when the national rights in Oregon must either be abandoned or firmly maintained. That they cannot be abandoned without a sacrifice of both national honor and interest, is too clear to admit of doubt. Oregon is a part of the North American conti-

For the grounds on which that title rests. I refer country where it was produced, or the national Secretary of State with the British plenipotentiary By the tariff act of the thirtieth of August, 1842, ago. With Congress it now remains to take ac- From Customs. during the negotiation. The British proposition of this exemption from duty was restricted to coffee tion on these recommendations; and we fear not compromise, which would make the Columbia imported in American vessels from the place of its but that that body will act with promptness and the line south of forty-nine degrees, with a trifling production; whilst coffee imported under all other vigor. addition of detached territory to the United States, circumstances, was subjected to a duty of twenty north of that river, and would leave on the British per cent. ad valorem. Under this act, and our side two-thirds of the whole Oregon territory, in- existing treaty with the King of the Netherlands. cluding the free navigation of the Columbia and Java coffee imported from the European ports of subject will find a response from the great mass of all the valuable harbors on the Pacific, can never, that kingdom into the United States, whether in for a moment, be entertained by the United States, Dutch or American vessels, now pays this rate of without an abandonment of their just and clear duty. The government of the Netherlands comterritorial rights, their own self-respect, and the plains that such a discriminating duty should have jority in Congress will faithfully carry out the national honor. For the information of Congress, I communicate herewith the correspondence which its colonies, and which is chiefly brought from Jatook place between the two governments during va to the ports of that kingdom, and exported from the late negotiation.

territories heretofore unoccupied; the addition of and our relations with them have ever been of the class for whose benefit the act of '42 was passed. new States to our confederacy; the expansion of most friendly character. Under all the circum- all combine in saying that now is the time to bring free principles, and our rising greatness as a nation, stances of the case. I recommend that this disare attracting the attention of the Powers of Eu. crimination should be abolished, and that the cofrope; and lately the doctrine has been broached fee of Java imported from the Netherlands; he in some of them, of a "balance of power" on this placed upon the same footing with that imported very justly, and very naturally, congratulates the continent, to check our advancement. The United States, sincerely desirous of preserving relations is produced.

Concluded on fourth page.)

The extent of the post routes on the sounds of the passing North American continent; and should any such interference be attempted, will be ready to resist it at

any and all hazards. fored with the relations subsisting between other here to avert its evils, immense suffering parties to their wars or their alliances; we have must ensue. Could I detail to you the not sought their territories by conquest; we have many cases of wretchedness and want dainot mingled with parties in their domestic strug- ly coming under our observation, I hegles; and believing our own form of government lieve it would rouse our country to immegate it by intrigues, by diplomacy, or by force. diate and energetic action. But I need from European interference. The nations of six millions of human beings in Ireland America are equally sovereign and independent and England soverhin sight weeks of with those of Europe. They possess the same rights, independent of all foreign interposition, to STARVATION! But I cannot pursue the make war, to conclude peace, and to regulate their awful subject, Help! oh, help ve who internal affairs. The people of the United States can ! Fathers, mothers, sisters, brotherscannot, therefore, view with indifference attempts friends, of humanity, children of a comof European powers to interfere with the indepen-dent action of the nations on this continent. The mon Father, Your BROTHERS AND SISTERS American system of government is entirely diffe- ARE STARVING! Here I leave the entire gent from that of Europe. Jealousy among the matter, mournful as it is, for the profound different sovereigns of Europe; lest any one of them and solemn consideration of the American ed them anxiously to desire the establishment of people; and may God open their hearts to what they term the "balance of power." It can- do unto others as they would under revernot be permitted to have any application on the sed circumstances have others do to them. North American continent, and especially to the Hoised States We must ever meintein the princi- Thirteen hundred and twenty four eni-

the Oregon territory, subject to a reservation mine, without any forth interposition. We can that it shall not operate to the exclusion of never consent that European Powers shall interpret the subjects of any foreign States who, under fore to prevent such a union because it might disturb the balance of power which they may desire to maintain open this continent. Near a quarpectively, may be entitled to, and shall be en-gaged in, the said trade." At is much to be regretted, that, while upder one of my proceed seors, that "the American continue are Reitish enhicate have enjoyed the prorepublications for themselves; forgishing space the truth that self-government is inherent in the American breast, and must prevail. It is deemed important that our laws regulation of every group at the truth that self-government is inherent in the American breast, and must prevail. It is deemed important that our laws regulating trade and interest, that the efficient protection of our laws in the most of the truth that self-government is inherent in the American breast, and must prevail. It is due to them that they should be embraced and protected by our laws.

It is deemed important that our laws regulating trade and interest, that the efficient protection of our laws is the most of the truth that self-government is inherent in the American breast, and direct in its respected; but it is due alike to our selfety and our laws reported and interest, that the efficient protection of our laws is the most of being unders, each hold an interest, that the efficient protection of our laws is the most of the most of this principle, especially in respected by the law over, a pension of this principle, especially in respect to the form Virgints, hand is more over, a pension of this principle, especially in respect to the first and which, we feel the coverinced, he intends to pursue with a first and Legislature, United States Senator, from Virgints and Legislature, United States Senator, from Virgints and Legislature, United States Senator, from Virgints and the Legislature, United States Senator, from Virgints and the service of the intends to pursue with a first and that self-government. Exist no covernment is inherent in the American breast, and the service of the intends to pursue with a first and that and Legislature, United States Senator, from Virgints and Legislature, United States Senator, from Virgints and Legislature, United States Senator, from Virgints and the covernment of the best of the mass and hours and the covernment of the intends to pursue with a first and the covernment of the best of the mass and ho Amrican continent.

The increasing emigration to Oregon, and the care and protection which is doe from the government to its critizens in that distant re
States and Prossis. By this article, the consuls or of the captain should disturb the order or For the protection of emigrants whilst on tranquility of the country; or the said consuls bout Oregon? is the first question which every their money refunded to them by Messes.

whom we have similar treaty stipulations, requires the dividing line. As often has this compromise It requires several months to perform the that these should be faithfutly observed. I have been rejected by the British Government. Mr.

against this inequality, and the favorable attention England, in the eyes of the whole civilzed world, his administration. He has placed the United t e House, to be done. Davis was The recommendations which I have made, as to of Congress has been several times invoked to the must stand in the attitude of the war seeker. Now moved by Congress, and that the discriminating duties which have been levied under the act of the asserted the title of the United States to the whole gy. We will have bustling times anon." thirteenth of July, 1882, on the Spanish vessels of the Oregon region, and recommends to Concoming to the United States from any other for- gress to give the year's notice, stipulated in the eign country, be refunded .- This recommendation does not embrace Spanish vessels arriving in the Convention of August, 1827. We agree with United States from Cuba and Porto Rico, which Mr. Polk, that this notice should be given; and will still remain subject to the provisions of the act that the matter should be settled as soon as may on such vessels.

By the act of the fourteenth of July, 1832, cofnent, to which it is confidently affirmed, the title fee was exempted from duty altogether. This ex- over our citizens now living in the Territory, is emption was universal, without reference to the just and proper. It is doing nothing more than been imposed on coffee, the production of one of great principles upon which they were elected .thence to foreign countries. Our trade with the The rapid extension of our settlements over our Netherlands is highly beneficial to both countries, justice, the future permanent interests of the very

Dublin to the N. Y. Tribune says:

"Ere this letter shall have reached you It is well known to the American people and to the famine will actually have commenced all nations, that this government has never inter- and whatever may be done in the interim We may claim on this continent a like exemption not detail them. Is it not enough that

Friday, December 12, 1845.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Owing to the failure of the Northern Mail on Thursday last, this document did not reach here until after our last paper was printed, and on its

nothing in comparison with similar documents of his predecessors. Above all, it is thoroughly Republican in its every word and sentence. As our readers will person the document for

friend or foe. Why, we think he says everything that can possibly be said by an American states-Polk, although, as he says, he was convinced that than that of any other power in the world, still, land. Here the negotiation dropped-Mr. Polk negotiation, we think the United States has evin ced a disposition to settle the matter in a fair and were formed against him.

Indian tribes which carround them, &c.

On the whole, it may be said that Mr. Polk The momental was ordered to be pristed. sequence of the present aspect of this question, his opponents, at the first start in the course of amicable settlement of the question, Mr. Polk has his administration with enthusiasm and enerof June thirtieth, 1834, concerning tonage duty be, in some shape or another. His recommendation to Congress to extend the laws of the Union England has done, almost a quarter of a century

> On the Tariff, Mr. Polk has come up to our Add balance in the Treasury . most sanguine anticipations. His views on this the Democracy in every section of the Union, and The expeditures during the we have every confidence that the Democratic maof the Tariff to a revenue standard. Expediency, back the taxing power to its ligitimate sphere.

On the Texas Annexation question Mr. Polk mitting the new State into the Confideracy.

announces in his message when speaking of our re- Which cost the U.S. \$2,905,504 lations with Mexico, that that republic has intiwith the United States, and that accordingly a previous year by \$ 62.791. all the questions now in dispute between the two instalments are now due. We hope that this mis- tailment of the present service as materially pointment of the standing committees. sion may be successful, not only in settling this to reduce the expenditures, and as in his opinnatter but also in establishing a permanent boun- ion the deficiency should not be made a per-

There is one part of the message which pleases the desired effect. se particularly: It is that which alludes to the fact that the leading powers of Europe have been hinting at the propriety of their preserving the balance of power between the States, and the American England.—Cotton has advanced ad, and the right to decide their ownedestiny. Should any Orleans in two days of last week Troil Breportion of them, constituting so tellipsed actions and Haves.

petent to regulate their own affairs; and they will not nor they ought not, to permit any intern

We are indebted to Mesers. Dobbin, McKey, and Reid, members of the House of Represent tives, for pamphlet copies of the President's men The kis

he took in procuring and forwarding a Message to the Journal.

themselves, we would think it a work of superero the first number of the above work. The edgation on our part, were we to enter into an elabitore inform us that Messrs. Ritchie & Heiss, published, but has excited little notice in I themselves, we would think it a work of superero the first number of the above work. The edcannot, however, forbear noticing some of its most "Congressional Globe and Appendix." All important features. What does Mr. Polk say a- those who do not like the transfer, will have

THE PRESS AND THE MESSAGE. Mr. Polk's Message has now been some days mountains; and that an adequate force of mounted riflemen be raised to guard and protect them on their journey. The immediate adoption of these recommendations by Congress the power to give effect to this article of the treaty.—The Prussian government, through adoption of these recommendations by Congress will not violate the provisions of the exemplaned of the treaty, and have asked the government. The whole territory extends the doing nothing more.

It will be doing nothing more for American citizens than British laws have long since done for British subjects in the long since done for British subjects in the could not, nor would not, do justice to any thing which might emanate from a democratic administration, who abuse Mr. Polk in round set phrase; but this is their vocation. This is what they are hired to do; and this is all we can expect at their were eight absent, and four vacancies. John ability, honesty, and principles of our worthy Chief decessors, and in accordance with what he looked upon as the quasi implied faith of the country, again official the 49th degree to Great Poisson.

As Bennet of the New York Herald says, but he first ballot he having arreived has pursued in relation to the controversy nonplussed the Whigs. It comes up to the wishestablishing such a mail, at least once a month, is submitted to the favorable consideration of the Balearic and Canary island on payment of the same tonage duty of five cents per ton, as the same tonage duty of five cents per ton, as the mouths of most of the Whigs are ted to the Chair by Mr. McKay, of North are desirous of seeing that question amicably set-Congress.

It is submitted to the wisdom of Congress to determine whether, at the present session, and under the present session are the present session and under the present session and under the present session and under the present session are the present session and under the present session and under the present session are the present session and under the present session are the present session and under the present session are the present session and under the present session an tone and its seutiments.

> The New York Herald, in speaking of Mr. Polk's Mess ge, says-"From the important developments at Wash. to the present day, has been wise, consistent different cliques and counter currents which

has rode over all the counter currents of his States in a new and formidable position before for putting the work out by contract, to the

Report of the Secretary of the Treasury .- The report from R. J. Walker. Secretary of the Pleasury, is the best we have ever read. His notions on the tariff are such as will meet the

The receipt and expeditures for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1845, were as follows: RECEIPTS AND MEANS. From sales of public Lands. From Miscellaneous sources, 163,998 56

Total receipts, 1st July, 1844.

\$37.626.513 20 same fiscal year amounted to

eaving a halance in the Trea-

not yet seen this report. We, however, ex- submitted yesterday, to suspend the 34th rule, Whereas it has been decided that a Democratic tract the following from the letter of the which requires the appointment of the several Charleston News' correspondent, under date standing committees, by ballot, that their 8th of January next, for the purpo

mated a desire to renew diplomatic intercourse greater last year, the cost was less than the

The Post Master General says to far as republics. Some months since, it was intimated calculations can be relied on from the returns Davis, of Ky., McKay, of N. Co. Hoge, of that our government would resort to extreme measures for the purpose of compelling a compliance law, the deficiency for the current year will exwith the requisitions of the treaty by which Mex- ceed a million and a quarter of dollars, as there preliminary proceedings to the more thorough co bound herself to pay to the United States, up- is no reasonable ground to beleive that with- organization of the House. A resolution was wards of two millions of dollars, by way of indem- out some amendments of that law it will fall adopted that, when the House adjourn to-day, H. H. Robinson, George W. Melvin, Jar nifestion for applications committed and the pro- little short of a million of dollars for the next it will adjourn till Monday next, in order to Lessesne, Colin Monroe, James Robeson, J. D. Royall R. P. nification for spoiliations committed on the pro- year. He adds that "as the public interests give the Speaker an opportunity for the apperty of our citizens. Some seven or eight of the and commerce will not admit of such a cur-

> manent charge upon the Treasury, the rates of postage must be increased so as to produce From the Boston Statesman, Dec. 6.

The Bank

of discount to per cent. percial treaty with the United tates, but the delails of the treaty have not ed. The state of the potato ero Our thanks are particularly sendered to J. H. Mar. specified. The state of the potato crop, and tin, Esq., Mail Agent, for the extraordinary treases will endure in consequence, are to be provided New Senator from Virginia, bane S. Pen pold le Queen Victoria's uncle und le more le senator pold le Queen Victoria's uncle und le more.

distinguished member of Congress, from Louple preparations for the subjuctation of the inisians has been sent by the President, as habitants. A rumor from Russia, which has

TWENTY-MINTH CONGRESS. PIRST SESSION.

The two houses of Congress convened Washington city, on Monday, the 1st inst., and proceeded to an organization of their respective bodies, at 12 o'clock of the same day. On Tuesday, the 2d inst., at 1 o'clock, the President's Message was transmitted in writing to Congress, and the usual number of con can if we choose, elect's democratic Governor in

In the Senate, the two Senators from the new State of Florida, Messrs. Westcott and Levy, appeared, and were duly sworn in.

212 appeared and took their seats. There W. Beris, Esq., of Indiana, was elected Magistrate, James Knox Polk. cere acknowledgments House for the ponor; but the we will support the wininistration honor conferred upon him, in a short but appropriate address.

On the 2d. Benjamin B. French was appoinand dignified in the highest degree. At the the House, presented a petition from the et i- Wm. N. Pecen, J. I. Bryan, L. D. R. W. of Oregon, praying Congress to afford A. Berry Geo. Forguen. his party with him, and breaks down all the them means of pustection from the namerous Indian tribes which enrround them, &c. &c.

A lengthe debate bere spring up as to the mode of procuring the printing, a sary fo owest bidder; Mr. Bayly, of a advocated the old mode of electing their the, and-paying for the work what it was worth, the price to be regulated by a special committee. appointed on the subject. Before the debate was concluded, the House adjourned.

In Senate, Wednesday, Dec. 3 .- Nothing of kir importance, or of a general mature, occupied approbation of every friend of equal rights. the attention of the Senate to-day, except the We shall publish a synopsis of the report next reception of the various reports from the heads of the executive departments.

In the House, the election of a public pr ter was the order of the day, which consumed \$27,528,112.70 the greater portion of the day's proceedings. 2,077.092 30 Mesers. Ritchie & Heise, of the Union, and Messre. Fisk & Dow, of the U. S. Journal, \$29,769,133 56 wate the rival candidates. Ritchie & Heiss received 123 votes, Fisk & Dow, 69. Gales & \$7,857.579 64 Seaton, 4, Jefferson & Co., 9, Messrs. Rite ie & Heiss having received a majority of the votes, were duly elected public printers to the 29th Congress. Mr. Newton Lane was then \$29,969,206 28 appointed Sergeant at Arms, C. S. Whitney, Doorkeeper, and Land. Johnson, Postmaster 37,658,306 22 to the House, for the 29th Congress.

Post Master General's Report. - We have was chiefly occupied to-day, on a resolution ted: appointment he made by the President of the On horsehack and sulkies, 11 225.631 miles, the adoption of the resolution, and upon a Delegates as he may think proper, to represent this then gave notice that he would, on Monday may occur in the Delegation.

Resolved, That whilst we may entertain our Although the annual transpotation was next, move that the Senate proceed to ballot for the standing committees.

On the 30th of June, 1845, the were 14,183 House of Representatives .- The committee Plenipotentiary Extraordinary has been sent to Post Offices. On this day the number is 14,003.

Mexico with full powers and instructions to settle 516 contractors have been file \$10,520.

**Testeday. consists of Measure. Ritter of Particular and the settle of Measure.

The remainder of the day was occupied in the members adopting a plan of choosing their seats-giving notices of motions intended to be made, and the printing of the Message.

The following short sentence of advice by matrimeny-"Never marry but for love, but In this county, to Proder receipt w. College, See, Mr. Edward. see then lovest what is lovely."

On motion of H. L. Holmes, Esq., W. Ashe, Esq. was called to the chair, and James Kerr, and Daniel Dickson, appointed Secretaries On motion of D. Fulton, Esq., the Chair as pointed D. Fulton, Jere. Nixon, Washington Cal. lins, Owen Holmes, and Wm. C. Henry, a cop. mittee to prepare a preamble and read the dihaideration of the meeting.

During the absence of the committee, the most ing was addressed by H. L. Holmes, and James L.

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The momittee through David Fulton, Esqua ported the following preamble and resolu which were upanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, the time is rapidly appreaching when the people of North Carolina, will be again called upon to select a Chief Magistrate; and whereas our brethren throughout the State, have determined upon holding a Convention of Deledistinguished member of Congress, from Louisians, has been sent by the President, as habitants. A rumor from Russia, which has inminister to Mexico, with full power to adjust obtained little conditions at the successor, and all difficulties existing between that country that when he left St. Pelemburg for Italy this had been resolved upon. In other respects the had been resolved upon and the little cause, and being willing and desirons to aid and cause, and being willing and desirons to aid and resolved upon the last fortnight possesses but the success of our glorious cause, and being willing and desirons to aid and resolved upon the last fortnight possesses but the success of our glorious cause, and being willing and desirons to aid and resolved upon the last fortnight possesses but the success of our glorious cause, and being willing and desirons to aid and resolved upon the last fortnight possesses but the success of our glorious cause, and being willing and desirons to aid and resolved upon the last fortnight possesses but the success of our glorious cause, and being willing and desirons to aid and resolved upon the last fortnight possesses but the success of our glorious cause, and being willing and desirons to aid and resolved the success of the last fortnight possesses but the success of the last fortnight possesses the success of the last f assist in any measures, which have for their end the furtherance of our republican principles, and approving cordially as we do of the contemplated

Resolved, 1st, That this meeting does most rontransit duties on Cotton have been reduced by dially approve of the steps which the Democratie party are taking throughout the State. for holding a Convention in Raleigh, on the 8th of January for the purpose of roomnating a candidate for Go-

Resolved, 2d, That this meeting will appoint four delegates from each captains district and tenfrom Wilmington, to be named by the Chairman. whose duty it shall be to meet their fellow citi-

August next, and Resolved further ! that the democracy of New Hanover, do thus choose and we hereby pledge ourselves, to lend our whole hearts

Levy, appeared, and were duly sworn in.

The House of Representatives constitutes

Polk and his cabinet have pursued, since they have 224 members. On the first day of the session, been called to the administration of our national affairs, and that we feel every tonfidence in the

In accordance with the 1st Resolution, the chair

nominated the following persons as delegates to

tell r. J. C. Wood, D. Dickson, G. C. Hotchkiss, Long Creek .- hos. Vann. John Jones, John Larkins, Caleb N. Bell, James Garrison.

Rocky Point, Morcis Collins, R. Bourdeaux, Owen Holmes Wm Band, Pary Woods .- Thos. Lamb, R. L. Bourdeaus,

Jr . M. Alderman J Murphy. Moores Creek .- J. P. Moore, J. McAuslen, W. Woodcock, P. Montague. Topsail Sound - Joseph Foy, M. C. Nixon, N.

. Nixon, Capt. J. Howard. Lower Sound .- J. A. Saunders, Fred. Moore, . Helland, T. Johnston. Holly Shelter .- Lett villiams, John Sheppard, A. Rochelle, Samuel Player. South Washington .- D. A. Lamont, D. Har-

rel, J. B. Pigford, A. Lamb. Upper Black River,-James Kerr, A. F. New-J. Harrel, N. H. Murphy, C. Henry. C. Marshall, J. N. Pridgeon. On motion of O. Holmes, Esq.,

Resolved. That delegates who cannot attend be allowered to appoint substitutes. this meeting was returned to the Chairman and

WM. S. ASHE, Ch'n JAMES KERR. Sec'y. DAR'L DICKSON. For the Journal.

MEETING IN BLADEN.

A respectable portion of the Democracy of Bladen County assembled at the Court House in Elizabethtown, on Friday the 5th inst. On motion of Gen. Wm. J. Cowan, the meeting wasterranized by the appointment of Wm. W. Harvey Esq., Chairman, and T. S. D. McDowell Secretary. After the object of the meeting was explained In Senate, Thursday, Dec. 4 The Senate by the Chair, the following resolutions were adop-

Convention be held in the city-of Robigh, on the ating a suitable person to be run as the Republi-

We are happy to see that Mr. Polk officially By steambouts & rait roads, 6,484,593 ... of 20 for and of 20 for and 21 and 22 and 23 and 24 and 25 and 25 and 25 and 25 and 25 and 26 and 26 and 26 and 27 and 28 and 29 and 20 and of 20 for, and 21 against it. Mr. Mangum ed shall have power to fill all vacancies which

personal preferences among the distinguished individuals, whose claims have seen urged in favor of this office, yet we would refrais from expressing them, considering the interest of far more importance than the gratifical yesterday, consists of Messrs. Ritter, of Pa., own wishes; and, whoseever shall be selected by the convention as our standard bearer in the approaching contest, shall receive our cordial support and we will use all honorable excitions to secure his election.

In conformity with the first resolution the falersons were appointed delegates.

D. Beatty, Wm. D. McNeil, B. F. Randord, T. S. D. McDowell, Capt. James Child, L. R. Kemp, Esq., J. D. Salter, K. K. Council.
On motion of D. Lewis, Esq., the Chairman was added to the list of Delegates,

On motion it was also Resolved, that the Secretary forward a copy of the proceedings to the Jour nal, Carolinian, and Standard, for publication. Wo. W. HARVEY, Ch'n.

T. S. D. McDowale, Sec'y.

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TE- OF FREIGHTHENCE TO NEW YORK. Naval Stores, 40 cts. Spirits Turp 60 per bbl, Rice, 121 cts. per hundred Cotton, \$1 per bale. Cotton goods and yarns, 50 cts. pr. inic.

Tobacco, \$2 50 per hogshead. Lumber, \$6 a \$6 50 per m.

WILMINGTON MARKET-Dec. 11. There has been a slight rise of the Northwest

rise from last report. Some lots have changed Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 12, 1845. hands a shade lower during the week. We take occasion here to remark, that there is made on Virgin, or new dip, at this season of the year, a deduction of from 25 to 100 cents per barrel, ac- III HE subscriber has just received from the cording to quality, Tar continues at \$2 00; septorner of Market and Front Streets, a large supwhich price about 2000 barrels have been sold the ply of past week. Pitch-\$1 25 to \$1 50. Rosin, No.

STAVES-Red Oak bhd. have been sold the fered in this market. past week at from \$13 to \$15.

SHINGLES-Are worth from \$2 50 to \$2 75, and latest styles. according to quality.

LIQUORS-Whiskey has taken a sudden rise, the supply is small. We quote at 35 a 37c. SALT-1000 bushels Turks' Island Salt, bro't

a few days ago from 39 to 46c .- at auction. CORN-This article has become very scarce, and is in good request, at from 80 to 90c. We think there has not been a cargo arrived here from the north counties, for something near six weeks, the north counties, for something near six weeks,

mand comething near our lowest figure. It resails the purchaser giving bond and approved security. from store at 80 and 90c. We would particularly refer to our table a

thove for a fair state of the market at its close today, as we have taken great pains in endeavoring THE subscribers having been burned out by the to have it correct.

NEW YORK MARKET-Dec. 6. The Cotton market closes fine to-day. No arrivals of Turpentine; prices without change. Spirits of Turpentine is rather better—sales in lots having been made at \$4 a 65 .conts, cash, and 66, 4 months.

The market for Ohio pork is very quiet, prime \$10,50 new prime \$13. new prime \$13.

The stock of Rice is considerably reduce !. Transactions for the week. \$60 tierces, at \$4,87\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$5,25, cash.

Wheat sold on the 5th, Genesce, at \$1,40. Corn is quoted at \$7 c., and in request.

The flour market on the 4th and 5th was inactive.—Genesce, affoot, \$6,81\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$6,87\frac{1}{2}\$; Fancy brand, Fredericksburg, \$7.

CHARLESTON MARKET-Dec 6. A fair busines was done in Cotton during the past week-prices ranging from 6 to 8 cents—an improvement on last report.

Rice has gone up fully an i since the 29th November. We quote at \$84\tilde{1}\$ to \$5\tilde{1}\$. Bough Rice \$1,30 per bushel. Cons.—A mixed cargo of North Carolina sold at 70 a 78. Peas, 65.

Dec. 13, 1046

Dec. 4.—Brig Arcturus, Bake Boston, Barry & Bryant Schr. Alpine, French, Boston, Barry & Bryant. 5.—Brig Samuel Potter, McKersie, Belfast, Me., to Brown & DeRosset.

Brig Houn, Matchell, Porto Rico, W. D. W. Davis.
Schr. Challenge, Park, Newport. W. Davis.
Schr. & Pierre, Bryant, St. Petre, Sewfoundland, to Brown & DeRosset. 6.—Brig Nonpariel, Pope, New Bedford, to Russell Gammell.
Schr. Warior, Warren, Providence, to G. Davis.
7. Brig Annawan, Swasey, New Bedford, to J. Hall

Brig Thomas & Edward, Murch, St. Thomas lickinson.

Brig Ada Eliza, Whitney. Philadelphia, to G. W. Davis Schr. Tionesta, Sugett, New Bedford, to Russell & Gammell. Schr. Ticonic, Dickinson, Augusta, Me., to Russelle Schr. American Eogle, Wiley. Philant, to G.W. Day Packet schr. Jonas Smith, Collett, Sew York, to R. W.

Packet sells, sodal and provided and provide 9.—Brig Franklin, Patten. Porto Rico, to E. Dickinson, Schr. Henry G. King, Hoffman, Charleston, to E

ickinson. Schr. North Carolina, Bagley, Boston, to Barry & Bry-CLEARED. Dec. 6.—Brig Casilda, Goodel, New London, by Brig Carres, Watts Byans of Russell & Gammell. Brig relms, Marston, Yaudan pe, by Russell & Gam-

Schr. Delaware, Elliot, New York, by G. W. Davis. Schr. Phonois. Lawrence, Boston, by G. W. Davis.
10.—Schr. Price, Beaston, New York, by C. D. El-Brig Charles Henry, Bishop, Matanzas, (and a market,) Brig Mary Fennell, Doughty, Martinique, by E. Dick-11.—Schr. Mary Emily, Staples, Balize, Honduras, by Brig William Purrington, Brown, Mariegalante, by E

CONSUMPTION.

OUGHS, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Liver Complete Spitting Blood, Difficulty of Breathing, Pain in the Side and Breast, Palpitation of the Heart, Influenza, Croup, Broken Constitution, Sore Throat, Nervous Debility, and all Diseases of the Throat, Breast and Lungs; the most effectual and speedy cure ever known for any of the above diseases is

DR. SWATNE'S CONPOUND STRUPOF WILL CHERRY ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE OF CONSUMPTION.

Providence, R. J., Sept. 20th, 1845. Dr. Swayne—Dear Sir:—I feel called by as ense of dustry I owe to suffering humanity to acknowledge my grate-til thanks for the won-lerful effects of your "Compound tyrup of Wild, Cherry" on me, after having suffered non-hs after months with the most afflicting of all dismon'hs after months with the most afflicting of all diseases, Consumption, with scarcely a ray of hope, or a "beacon ligh." to guard me against my own horrible foreboding. The circumstances w ich first led to the awful state of debility, was from taking a heavy "cold." which seemed to fix itself upon the lungs, which gradu ally grew worse, with profuse night sweats, a hacking cough, oppression in the breast, spitting blood, with great general debility. My constitution seemed broken down, and nervous system very much instruct, with all the symptoms of confirmed Consumption. I went to Philadelphia, and was reated there by physicians of the high at respectability, but still grew worse, until they gave me up as incurable, and advised me to go Soutt, but being very poor after loosing so much time from my work, and having spent all any mone on the various "Patent Medicines," which were recommended so highly through the medium of the press, I was unable to take their advice. Being a member of the Order of Odd Fellows, they supplied me with money gre tuit usly to send me to my friends in Suco, Maine. I was treated by phyme to my friends in Suco. Maine. I was treated by physicians of the highest standing there, but received no benefit whatever from them, but gradually grew worse, until my physician and myself gave up all hopes of my ever recovering, and I felt like one who is about to pass through the valley of the shadow of death. At this "awful juncture," I heard of your "Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry," and knowing you to be a regular practising physician in Philadelphia, gave me more confidence in the medicine, so I concluded, as a last resort, to make a trial of it. I sent to your age, t in Butter of the purchased one bottle, which relieved never much. I then pro-cured two bottles more, which I am happy to say entire ly cured me, and I am now enjoying better her. In I ever have before in my life. It seemed to have been that Dr. - wayne's Compound syrup of Wild Cherry will cure any case of diseased Lungs, if take according to the prescribed rules contained in the pamphlets according to panying the medicines. Even the physicians who witnessed my case are highly recommending it in sim lar cases—and wish you to make this public, so that others. nessed my case are highly recommending it in sim lar cases—and wish you to make this public, so that others who are dering as I have been, may know where to procure a femedy at first, which will reach their disease, without tampering with and ruining their constitutions with the many "quask nostrums" with which the wholes country is flooded; prepared by persons who have no knowledge after science of medicine in theory or prac-

merely with a mercenary view. F., in Providence, R. I., and will be happy to give and can give ample proof that my ree is not suggested in the least.

ALUST A. ROSS. rerated in the least.

To Dr. H. SWAYNE, N. W. corner of Eigth and Ruce st., There has been a slight rise of the Northwest prong of the Cape Fear river since our last report, and Timber and Naval Stores have arrived rether more plentiful than during the previous weekers river, have not materially varied, not enough having come to market to effect a change.

NAVAL STORES —After rigid inquiry to the NAVAL STORES —After rigid inquiry to the cape from last report. Some late here above.

GREAT ATTRACTIONS

BCOTS and SHOES

past week. Pitch—\$1 25 to \$1 50. Rosin, No.

1. \$1 50 to \$2 50—No. 2, \$1 00 to \$1 50—No.

3, 75 to 80c. Spirits Turpentine, 60 to 65c.

TIMBER & LUMBER—We have no reason to vary our last quotations materially. Last sales
Flooring boards—river—were made at \$13 50.

Flooring boards—river—were made at \$13 50.

Flooring boards—river—were made at \$13 50.

He will also MAKE TO MEASURE, and repair Boots and Shoes of every description in the best

ALSO-A large supply of NEGRO BROGANS.

JAS. PUNDERFORD. very cheap. Dec. 12, 1845.

NOTICE.

NOTICE. Isto fire, would inform their friends that they have taken an Office, No 3. Lazarus Block, up Steirs.

13-41*

Dec. 9, (12,) 1846.

BARRY & BRYANT. November 7, 1845

Notice. LL those who are in any wise indebted to the A subscribers are notified to come forward and

settle their accounts, as further indulgence cannot TILLY & FOSTER. be granted. Nov. 28, 1845.—11-3t [Chronicle 3 times.

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE, IN the "ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPA-NY," of Hartford, Conn., and the "HOW-ARD INSURANCE COMPANY," of New York, long established and approved Compa sell as low as the market will afford, and will try BROWN & DEROSSET, Ag'ts. July 11, 1845. 43-if

FISH. C.D. ELLES & Co.

OD Bose. No. 1 Multing (new) in store, on BLANK WARRANTS to sale of the control of the contro

USD received from New York, a general as Powdere Crackers, all ainds, Sperm Candles

Port, Maderia, and Champagne Wines, Pure juice of Port. Ground Pepper, St Preserved Plums, Pine Tomatto, Mushroon, and Walnut C. Brandy Peaches, and Cherries, Spices of all kinds,

Pickles, do Gherkins, Onions, Colly Flower, Joine Badts Sardines and Pickled obsters Cod Fish and Irish Potatoes,

Fulton Market Beef, No 1 Mackerel, do Butter, do Cheese, For sale at the new Family Grocery store, on loor East of the Carolina Hotel. Call and see, we have just the thing for Chris mas, and every thing family wants for to set by H. R. NIXON & CO.

Just Received. 100 HHDS. HHDS. prime Martinique . Molass do do 50 Fayetteville Flour. 40 bags Live Geese Feathers, from 15 to 100 lbs. For sale by C. D. ELLIS & Co.

Guano. ERUVIAN Guano, for sale by

50 boxes scaled Her

30 boxes Sp'm Candles

10 do brown Soap

80 kegs White Lead

20 1 " No. 1 and

Smoked Beef & Tongue

Oils and Paints >

Mackerel

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ket Beef

AVE OPENED their store in the Parsley

6 hhds. P. R. and St., 20 Tubs Butter Croix Sugars, 50 bags Coffee 50 bris Canal Flour 40 half do. do. do. 50 bris Mess & Prime bris de do 20 4 bris Fulton Mar-Pork

100 br's Pilot and Navy Bread barrels and boxes 40 M Segars, assorted SADDLERY Crackers 20 do Rum 20 do Brandy 10 do Gin

Fine Liquors All kinds of Cordage 40 chests and 1 chests A general assortment of Chandlery. Tea 10 casks Cheese ALSO-Some very superior TEAS, for family se, in half N28

TILOUR.

ADAMS & McGARY. For sale,

SECOND handed 24 horse power Steum Fin-A gine, in perfect order, having been but little used, and will be sold a bargain. Apply to BARRY & BRYANT'. 017.

REMOVAL THE Subscribers have removed to the Store in LAZARUS! building, three doors above the Custom House, where they have on hand and for sale,

40 hhds. superior RED Ashe Coal. 20 " unslacked Lime, " Hair, for plastering, 10,000 Philadelphia Brick, 1.000 lbs. Live Geese Feathers. C. D. ELLIS & CO.

Mackerel & Alewives.

25 BARRELS No. 3 Mackerel, 30 do. Alewives; fresh caught, just landed from brig Hogan, from Portland. For sale N21 by G. W. DAVIS.

Notice.

A LL persons indebted to the estate of Wm. B. Meares, dec'd, are hereby notified, that unless payment is made on or before the 15th of

MHE SUBSCRIBER, having been burned out on Market street by the recent fire, informs his friends and the public that he has taken the Store one door below B. F. Mitchell's, on Water street, where may be found a good assert- sale by ment of DRY GOODS, consisting in part of the pllowing: CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATTI-

NETS, &c. A superior and le of English and American wool-dyed black, blue black, and invisible Court of Please and Quarter Sessions of prints of the most fashionable style and best quali-prints of the most fashionable style and best quali-who wish to purchase articles cheap for cash, can

ty. Cambric, Lace, Muslins, &c. &c.

Somestic Goods:

Bleache and brown, of every description. Monselin DeLane, Alpacas, Paris Reps, Merinus, &c. &c., of very handsome styles.

SHAWLS—A variety of Woolen, Merino, and dress Shawls and Capes.
THREAD, HOSIERY, &c., of all descriptions,

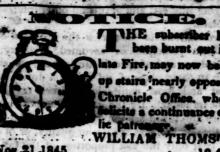
and at very reduced prices. mays & caps. Mens' fashionable Fur Hats, at various prices

With a variety of Cloth and Seel Cape, wool-Hate, &c. de.

Hardware and Cutlery. Plate, patent spring and pad looks, him crews, cart and wagon boxes, pocket and table IN FANCY DRY GOODS, AS FOLLOWS: entiery, &c. &c.; with a variety of other articles | Cashmeres, Monseline de Laines, Alapacas, of too numerous to mention. The anhacriber invites all colors, fine French worked Collars, Laces, of purchasers to call and see, as he is determined to all descriptions. to make it to their interest to patronise him. S. R. ROBBINS.

10.4 Nov 31, 1845

Annie Maisins in white, helf and quastions for passing the power. Sultana do, in drame, fine, in whole and half drame, Grapes, in whole and half tegs, Zente Curranta, Prunea, Citraes, dried Appleador, Penaches, Cranberries, cost and head shelf ed Almonde, Pican Nuts, E. Walnuts, Bibbit Nuts, Shellbarks, Preserves, Catapa, Pickles, Spices, Sada, and Water Bigeraits, Pime Apple and Rail and district of seasing Capital Greene, Gashen Butters in whole and half keys, Loaf, Crisshed, Pulverised, S. C. and P. R. Salid Hiyson, S. Hyron, Gunpowder, and Imperind For, Legislin, Roffee, prepared Coope, Choose late, Snooked Tangues, Fulton Market Beef, shelf and half bble, Sel Soda, Sap, Starch, whole and half Buxes, Specializeti, Adamentiae, and Talley Candles, Where and Whale Oil, Apples, surious kinds; Parsaipat, Beeta, Turniph, Poisters, Garlings, Traces, including Chase, Ivory pages and Chroma Green, Ivory pages battled. Sels. (a Maranticle,) kinds; Parenips, Bects. Turnips, Poteters, Garlicks, White and Red Onions. Revisite by D5. 12-2tis.] D. W. WOOD.



50 NEGROES For Sale.

will be offered for sale, at Public Auction, at the North-western intersection of Front and Market streets, in the town of Wilmington.

Much, the greater proportion of these Negroes

Western intersection of these Negroes

On All articles warranted genuine or returned

Much the greater proportion of these Negroes are able bodied Men and Boys, accustomed to Rice field work, and they are all enured to this climate.

A credit of six and twelve months will be given. Purchasers will be required to give notes with good and sufficient security, to nett the amount of the purchase money, which are to be approved at Bank, to be renewed every ninety days, and the accruing interest paid, and at the expiration of the on the 15th of October hext. credits as above, they will then be collected by instalments, according to the usage and requirements of the Banks in this place.

SALLY T. COWAN, Executrix.

The "Petersburg Intelligencer," " Charleston sortment of GROCERIES, SHIP STORES and of their papers containing advertisement to the markets can afford. Executrix. S. T. C., Ex. November 14th, 1845.

> Daniel Cromlay, BOOT MAKER.

Front Street, opposite the Chronicle office, WILMINGTON, N. C. NFORMS his friends and the public in gene

for CASH. nade after the latest FRENCH STYLES.

In the manufacture of his work, he will allow

Chronicle will please copy. BUTTER. 27 KEGS Orange County prime. For sale 11tf] by D. W. WOOD.

Molasses & Potatocs. 15 HHDS. prime retailining Porto Rico Mo-lasses; 50 bbls. Irish Potatoes, put up for

M. VASSAR & CO'S PALE AND AMBER ALE. N bhds., bbls. and half-barrels, received directly from the Brewery, and constantly for sale by [5-4tiotf] D. W. WOOD.

GUNNY BAGS. Boston: For sale by G. W. DAVIS.

MANTUA-MAKING.

RS. PRICE would inform the ladies of Wil-mington and its vicinity, that she will execute work in the above line, on reasonable terms. Residence over the JOURNAL OFFICE. November 7, 1845

Itsh! Fish! UST received from the Albemarle Fisheries 172 bbls, whole Herrings, 46 do cut e do 29 half bbls family Roe Herrings.

5 do do cut Wm. COOKE, Ag't For sale by October 3, 1845

Molasses. 50 HHDS. Trinidad Molasses, 15 do Muscovado do. Just received and for sale by BARRY & BRYANT.

Herrings. WHOLE, CUT, and PAMILY ROE, in barrels and half-barrels, in store and for Wm. COOKE.

Stewart's Steam Refined Candy. IN 25 lbs. boxes assorted, recently received and for sale by D. W. WOOD.

12 2 tie NEW STORE.

be accompdated.

a continuance of the patronage which he has here-tofore so liberally received: Fine and superfine blue black and jet black French Broad Cloths.

Fancy French Cassemeres, for pants; Parisina fancy Constituent, for vestings; missis and Beaver Cloths, of all qualities and

Kentucky Jeans, from 25 to 75 cents a yard;
A faige assortment of Hais and Caps;
A full assortment of Ready-made Clothing. ade in the very best style and of the best me

Prints, French, English and American.

Together with a variety of other articles in his BARRY & BRYANT.

BARRY & BRYANT.

He collects these who wish to purchase, to call TOO HIDE Manufactor Melania, of an

7 der. Seled Qil.
12 gross bettled Selfs, (a fine article,)
Files. Trusses, including Chases, Ive
Hull's, Marsh's, &c., (all sizes) Hull's, March's, etc., (all states)
Sulphoto and Acet. Morphine, McMunn's Elixer of Opium, Iedine, Iedine of Petares, and Iron, Strychnia, Piperine, Henry's Magnicoia, Husband's faid Magnicoia, E.: threes, Farr's Ext. Bark, Oila, Cubebs and Copaiya, Granyille's Lotions, Wood's Naphthe, Castor Oil Candy, (a good purgative for children.) Piperch Mustard, dec., with the follow

Chronicle Office, where he solicite a continuance of purific patronegy.

WILLIAM THOMSTN. Support Balance Liverwort, Moffic's Phonix Bitters, Jayne's Expectorant and Hair Tonic, Swaim's Panacce, Pahnestock's Vermifuge, Sand's Serseparille, Indian Penacce, Cheenman's Balance, Thompson's Eye Water, Gray's Ointment, Beckwith's, Peters's, Leidy's, Moffic's and Himmhasth's Palls Are Acc. ONTHE first Monday in January next, about

O NTHE first Monday in January next, about

A liberal supply of all articles in the line,
be constantly kept on hand, at a considerable

July 18th, 1845.

HANOYER HOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBER work inform his friends that he has taken this tinvance of the same. well known and popular HOTEL, and that he will be ready to receive Bloarders

His efforts to make his house agreeable to thore who may patronize him, will be unremitting and as iduous. The Hanover House will be supplied with new furniture, clean beds, and attentive and vants. In addition to this, he will be aided in the Courier," and "Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle," will duties of superintending the "House," by an active publish the above in their tri-weekly papers until and experienced man: His table will be supplied day of sale, send bills to this office, and send a copy with every delicacy which this and the Charlestor

JOHN S. JAMES. september 19, 1845.

> Valuable Plantation FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, being desirous of re-L moving to Florida, will sell his two PLAN-TATIONS on Little River, (S. C.,) and the Sea Shore, four miles from the North Care ina line. ral, that he has made arrangements to manu- and immediately on the Road leading from Gorgefacture work entirely adopted to the present times, town to Wilmington. The one whereon he now lives, and West of Little River; contains about Gentlemen can be accommodated with BOOTS 4000 acres of land, 200 of which is cleared and under good fence. About 40 acres of this is Swamp, well drained, and with ordinary seasons none to compete with him in any particular. The will produce from 25 to 30 bushels of corn per work made shall give entire satisfaction.

D. C. will take pleasure in shewing the diffe-ing this there are about 200 acres of uncleared rent kinds of work to all who will favor him with a call. [Oct. 4th, 1844. 3-1y good Dwelling-house, Kitchen, two Barns, new buildings, all in good repair. About 3600 acres of this tract is PINE LAND, well adapted to Turpentine, convenient to the tide water of Little Rivers and the following pentine, convenient to the tide water of Little Rivers

family use, daily expected per schr. A. R. Thompson, from Philadelpaia. For sale by

O. W. DAVIS.

G. W. DAVIS.

God lence, naving on it a Dweining-house, interpolation for a supply of Ice to Iurnish all who may wish it from April to the middle one of the handsomest and most convenient places of October.

WM. SHAW.

A PAUL REPITON ing very near the beach, in open view of the ocean & having the full influence of the sea breeze, convenient to Fish and Ovsters, and all the productions of the salt water. It also affords one of the best locations for Seme Fishing.

Persons desirous of purchasing, will do well to ome and see for themselves, as the subscriber will at most times be found on the premises, and will offer for sale, (at their stand two doors North of 2500 TWO Bushel Gunny Bags, just take pleasure in giving every information desired. R. H. Stanton & Co.,) a select assortment of Preceived per barque Martha, from Terms of sale made known on application, or Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crock Terms of sale made known on application, or Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, by letter addressed to the subscriber at Little River. S. C. Reference is also given to Dr. Bellamy, in Wilmington, who is well acquainted with the above described property. JOS. VAUGHT. November 28th, 1845. 11-tf

The Newbernian, Newbern, will give the above three insertions, and forward bill to this office for

ODD FELLOWS' SCHOOL. THIS Institution will be opened for the recep tion of Pupils, on Thursday, the 16th of October, under the superintendance of L. MEGIN-NEY, Esq., aided by competent male and female nstructors The terms for every branch of English

education will be \$3 per quarter of eleven weeks.
Tickets for Pupils may be obtained of Col. JOHN
McRAE, at his office on the wharf. ALEX. McRAP. HENRY NUTT. S. D. WALLACE, JOHN MCRAE. W. E. ANDERSON.

Wilmington, Oct 3, 1845 Young Ladies School. MISS CAROLINE O. FANNING, proposes to open a Select School, for the reeption of Misses somewhat advanced in their stulies. Her course of instruction will embrace all the branches of an English Education, including

Mental and Natural Philosophy, Astronomy,
Physiology; and Rhein it.
From her long experience in her profession,
Miss P. Sels confident of giving satisfaction to think there has not been a cargo arrived here from the north counties, for something near six weeks. A few thousand bushels would no doubt, command comething near our lowest figure. It revails the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

New Hanover County, made at December Term, to \$8 per yard. DASSIBILENES, at various prices and patterns. SATTINETS, blue, black, and the public, that he has opened a full and the public that he has opened a full and the public that he has opened a full and the public that he has opened a full and the public that he has opened a full and the public that he has opened a full and the public that he has opened a full and the public that he has opened a full a

be accomposated.

He has now on hand amongst others, the following articles, which he offers at a very small advance on New York prices, He would solicit Just received and for sale by

Wm. COOKE. Brooms and Buckwheat Meal.

Ligours. 50 BBLS N. O. Rectified Molacere, 20 " N. E. Rum. Just received by BARRY & BRYANT.

Rope &c. 80 BALES OAKUM, 12 do. secorted Rope. BARRY & BRYANT.

Potatoes &c. BBLS. Irish Pote 5,000 feet White Pine La

C.D. FLLIS & CO.

Hats and

Leather Hat Cases of every style; common do. ALSO.

A splendid assortment of Walking Canes, Hut Brushes, &c., Water Proof and Wool Hats. very cheap, by the dozen.
Planters and others purchasing for negroes, with find it to their advantage to call and examine for themselves, before purchasing claswhere.

Moschants furnished at New York prices.

N. B.—Cash paid for Orter, Mink, and Reccons.

Skins.

October 24, 1845.

CHARLES BARR.

WERGHLAND TAILED TAKES this method of returning his sincere thanks to his friends in Wilmington and its vicinity, for the patronage so liberally be-stowed him, for the last three years, while amongst them, and hopes, by strict attention to business, and every effort to accommodate, to merit a con-

He has just returned from the Northern market with one of the Sneet STOCKS of GOODsthat has ever been exhibited in this or any other town in the state, comprising every article usually kept in a Merchant Tailor's Store, consisting of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS. of the newest styles, all of which will be found worthy of the attention of his friends. Call and

examine before purchasing elsewhere. He has also on hand a full assortment of Ready-made Clothing.

got up especially under his d rection, while in Philadelphia, and he is disposed to sell them as cheap as any other house in town. N.B.—He has also some of the finest workmen this country can produce, and all garments ordered at his establishment shall be warranted to give sat-October 3, 1845

SOMETHING NEW IN WILMINGTON. Clothes made as people want them.

James Richardson. THE BEST TAILOR that has ever been connected with the trade in this place. has quit the establishment of Chas. Barr, and intends taking a store opposite, on Market street, where he expects through the exercise of his industry and superior skill in the habilitary art, to merit a liberal share of patronage. Oct 3, 1845

Cotton Gin, Negro-houses, Stables, and other out Spring & Summer Arrangements

er, where Turpentine may be shipped at any sea. Wilmington and the aurrounding country the son of the year that may suit the maker. The other PLANTATION, adjoining. East of without disappointment to any who may favor Little River, and on the Sea shore, contains about us with their contracts or custom. Mr. Shaw 700 acres of land, 150 acres cleared and under good fence, having on it a Dwelling-house, Kitch-while in Boston for a supply of Ice to furnish

A. PAUL REPITON. Sept 26th, 1845 :. 2-If

NOTICE. THE subscribers having formed a co-partnership under the firm of BERNARD, & CO.,

&c., &c., &c. They will also attend to the sale of Country produce.

EDWARD J. BERNARD, GEORGE P. GRANT, RICHARD H. GRANT. sept 15, (19,) 1845.

To the Riding and Travelling Community.



THE subscriber has, and intends keeping constantly on hand, at his old stand on Market street, a general assortment of goods in his line, to wit, Ladies and Gentlemen's SADLES, BRI-DLES, AND MARTINGALES, Hard Leather Imitation, Fancy and Common TRUNKS, Valces, Carpet and Saddle Bags, Ladies Sachet Coach, Gig, Buggy and wagon HARNESE, Co lars, Whips, Stirrups, Bits, Spurs, &c. &c. A ship and materiale, and are offered for sale at the lowest prices. ALSO -Charriotters, Buggies, Trotting We'-

gone and Sulkies, for sale low. Northern Sole Leather and Shoe Maker's Findings. GUY C. HOTCHKISS. N. B.—Particular attention will be paid to men-ufacturing SADDLES and HARNESS to order. and repairing the same, ingether with triaming

Carriages and making Charth Cushions 7. D5. G. C. J G. C. H. WINDOW SASHES-RUINDS and BOURT THE subscriber is agent for enerof the br manufactories at the North, and will orders for the above named atticles, which will be boxed up and delivered on board of vessels in New

York, at the LOWEST PRICES, and at short notice. Persons about to contract for buildings will find it to their interest to call and examine prices before sendind their orders shread, GUY C. HOTONKINS.

The state of the s Sept. 27, 1844 NEW PALL

Winder Goods. William A. Williams' old stand. Harket Si.

THE enberiber meet respectfully informs the public that he has just reterned from the North with a SPERMINED STOCK of DET GOODS.

Ready-Made Clothing

ALON.—A great training of energy of offers his Goods at a very small will com, and solicite a call from these says article in his line. County I wasted to wait to call turbin to

Concluded from second page.

Under the eighth section of the tariff act of the Ion was imposed. This discrimination, so far as regarded the Port wine of Portugal, was deemed a violation of our treaty with that Power, which portance of making suitable modifications and reprovides, that "No higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the United States in the content of the rates of duty imposed by our present their determination to aid in its modification on the first opportunity, affords strong and contains, and who means for any embed conclusive evidence that it was not intended to be permanent, and of the expediency and necessity of its thorough revision.

In the discrimination, so far as the debt.

The attention of Congress is invited to the importance of making suitable modifications and representation into the United States and contains, and who means for any embed conclusive evidence that it was not intended to be permanent, and of the expediency and necessity of its thorough revision. of America of any article the growth, produce, or manufacture of the kingdom and possessions of Portugal, than such as are or shall be payable on ufacture of any other foreign country." Accordingly, to give effect to the treaty, as well as to the intention of Congress, expressed in a provise to the view to raise money for the support of government. ting treaties with foreign nations, a treasury cirand treaty, to be six cents per gallon, and directed that the excess of duties which had been collected on such wine, should be refunded. By virtue of another clause in the same section of the act, it is another clause in the same section of Port, or any other provided that all imitations of Port, or any other wines, "shall be subject to the duty provided for the genuine article." Imitations of Port wine, the production of France, are imported to some extent into the United States; and the government of that country now claims that, under a correct construction of the act, these imitations ought not to pay a higher duty than that imposed upon the original Port wine of Portugal. It appears to me to be unequal and unjust, that French imitations of Port wine should be subjected to a duty of fifteen If it be still raised to twenty, twenty-nve, or thirty cents, while the more valuable article from Portuper cent., and if, as it is raised, the revenue derigal should pay a duty of only six cents per gallon. I the efore recommend to Congress such legisla-

satisfy the claims of the Texan government against The precise point in the ascending scale of duties Such a system, when once firmly established, sand nine hundred and sixty-one acres for the United States, which had been previously ad- at which it is ascertained from experience that the would be permanent, and not be subject to the more than five years. Much the largest porjusted, so far as the powers of the Executive ex- revenue is greatest, is the maximum rate of duty constant complaints, agitations, and changes which tion of these lands will continue to be subject to the tend. These claims arose out of the act of dis- which can be laid for the bona fide purpose of colarming a body of Texan troops under the command therefrom the goods seized by the collector of the nue is increased by such increase of duty, they crowned with the happiest consequences. customs, as forfeited under the laws of Texas .- are within the revenue standard. When they go This was a liquidated debt, ascertained to be due beyond that point, and, as they increase the duto Texas when an independent State. Her ac- ties, the revenue is diminished or destroyed, the ceptance of the terms of annexation proposed by act ceases to have for its object the raising of mothe United States does not discharge or invalidate ney to support government, but is for protection the claim. I recommend that provision be made merely.

the special session of the Senate in March last, will bear within the revenue standard; for such shortly afterwards set out on his mission in the U. rates would probably produce a much larger amount ro on ms passage, the state of his health had become so critical, that, by the advice of his medical attendants, he returned to the United States early in the month of October last. Commodore Bid
ment would require. Nor does it follow that the safe keeping of the public money should be at the same, or a duties on all articles should be at the same, or a duties on all articles should be at the same, or a duties on all articles should be at the same, or a duties on all articles should be at the same, or a duties on all articles should be at the same, or a duties on all articles should be at the same, or a duties on all articles should be at the same, or a duties on all articles should be at the same, or a duties on all articles should be at the same, or a duties on all articles should be at the same, or a duties on all articles in which they lie will be freed from the connects held with them by the connects held with them by the connects held with them subject to the favorable consideration of Congress to the subject to the favorable consideration of Congress to the subject to the favorable consideration of Congress to the subject to the favorable consideration of Congress to the subject to the favorable consideration of Congress to the subject to the favorable consideration of Congress to the subject to the favorable consideration of Congress to the subject to the favorable consideration of Congress to the subject to the favorable consideration of Congress to the subject to the favorable consideration of Congress to the favorable consideration of Congress to the favorable consideration of Congress to the favorable consideration of the subject to the favorable consideration of Congress to the favorable consideration of Congress to the favorable consideration of the congress to the favorable consideration of the congress to the favorable consideration of the congress to the favorable c attendants, he returned to the United States early in the month of October last. Commodore Biddle, commanding the East India squadron, proceeded on his voyage in the Columbus, and was charged by the commissioner with the duty of exchanging with the proper authorities the ratifica of the expeditions, it is believed, will the inconvenience, if not injustice, to which in the indus changing with the proper authorities the ratifica produce in the aggregate, the amount which, when ernment. The first Congress under the constitutions of the treaty lately concluded with the Em- added to the proceeds of sales of public lands, may tion, by the act of the 2d September, 1789, "to peror of China. Since the return of the commis- be needed to pay the economical expenses of the establish the Treasury Department," provided for

The receipts into the treasury during the same on others so high as greatly to diminish importayear were twenty nine millions seven hundred and tions, and to produce a less amount of revenue derived from customs, twenty-seven millions five "domestic industry," by taxing other branches. hundred and twenty-right thousand one hundred By the introduction of minimums, or assume and twelve dollars and seventy cents; from sales and false values, and by the imposition of specific of public lands, two millions seventy-seven thou- duties, the injustice and inequality of the act of sand and twenty-two dollars and thirty cents; and 1842, in its practical operations on different clasfrom incidental and miscellaneous sources, one ses and pursuits, are seen and felt. Many of hundred and thirty-three thousand nine hundred the oppressive duties imposed by it under the opand ninety-eight dollars and fifty-six cents. The eration of these principles, range from one per expenditures for the same period were twenty-nine cent. to more than two hundred per cent. They millions nine hundred and sixty-eight thousand are prohibitory on some articles and partially so cents; of which, eight millions five hundred and common necessity, and but lightly on articles of to be thus used, but be kept in the treasury and eighty-eight thousand one hundred and fifty-seven luxury. It is so framed that much the greatest dollars and sixty-two cents were applied to the burden which it imposes is thrown on labor and payment of the public debt. The balance in the the poorer classes who are least able to hear it, lions six hundred and fifty-eight thousand three paying their just proportion of the taxation requir-

paid on the first of October last, was seventeen creases his profits, it does not benefit the operamillions seventy-five thousand four hundred and tives or laborers in his employment, whose wages forty-five dollars and fifty-two cents. Further have not been increased by it. Articles of prime payments of the public debt would have been necessity or of coarse quality and low price, used made, in anticipation of the period of its reim- by the masses of the people, are, in many instanbursement under the authority conferred upon the ces, subjected by it to heavy taxes, while articles Sectretary of the Treasury by the acts of July 21st, of finer quality and higher price, for of luxury, 1841, and of April 15th, 1842, and March 3d, which can be used only by the opulent, are lightly 1843, had not the unsettled state of our relations taxed. It imposes heavy and unjust burdens on with Mexico menaced hostile collision with that the farmer, the planter, the commercial man, and power. In view of such a contingency, it was those of all other pursuits except the captalist who deemed prudent to retain in the treasury an a- has made his investments in manufactures. All mount unusually large for ordinary purposes.

A few years ago, our whole national debt grow-ing out of the Revolution and the war of 1812 with

The government in theory knows no distinction Great Britain, was extinguished, and we presented of persons or classes, and should not bestow upon to the world the rare and noble spectacle of a great some favors and privileges which all others may and growing people who had fully discharged ev- not enjoy. It was the purpose of its illustrious ery obligation. Since that time, the existing debt founders to base the institutions which they reared has been contracted; and small as it is, in com-parison with the similar burdens of most other tice and equity, conscious that if administered in nations, it should be extinguished at the carliest the spirit in which the they were conceived, they practicable period.—Should the state of the country permit, and, especially, if our foreign relations nterpose no obstacle, it is contemplated to apply the hearts of the people, more powerful than sten yound what is required for the appropriations by wented to unstain governments founded in in Congress, to its liquidation. I cherish the hope of tice and oppression.

30th of August, 1842, a duty of fifteen cents per to the world the benefits of self-government, some of those who felt themselves constrained, ungallon was imposed on Port wine in casks, while, in developing all the sources of national prosperion to the red wines of several other countries, when ty, owes to mankind the permanent example of a imported in casks, a duty of only six cents per gallon red wines of several other countries. This discrimination, so far as

provides, that Two higher of other duties and ductions of the rates of duty imposed by our pression of the importation into the United States ent tariff laws. The object of imposing duties on the rates of duty imposed by our pression.

In recommending to Congress a reduction of the rates of duty imposed by our pression. imports should be to raise revenue to pay the necessary expenses of government. Congress may, undoubtedly, in the exercise of a sound discretion, discriminate in arranging the rates of duty on call.

what is meant by a revenue standard, the maxi- complain. or advantage will also be increased; but if it be inure to their permanent advantage; while it will.

It does not follow that Congress should levy the The commissioner appointed to China during highest duty on all art cles of import which they

Untortunately, differences continue to exist a monast some of the nations of S. America, while in free of duty. On others they may impose following our example, have established their laddenged, while in others, internal dissensions of prevail. It is natural that our sympathies should be embraced be armically adjusted, and their governments and be amically adjusted, and their governments and promote the prosperity of their people. It is comprome to the prosperity of their people. It is compromed to the prosperity of their people. It is compromed to the prosperity of their people. It is compromed to the prosperity of their people. It is compromed to the prosperity of their people. It is compromed to the prosperity of their people. It is compromed to the prosperity of their people. It is compromed to the prosperity of their people. It is compromed to the prosperity of their people. It is compromed to the prosperity of their people. It is compromed to the prosperity of their people. It is compromed to the prosperity of their people. Unfortunately, differences continue to exist a certain articles altogether, and permit their impor-

sixty-nine thousand one hundred and thirty-three than would be derived from lower rates. They dollars and fifty-six cents, of which, there were operate as "protection merely," to one branch of

two hundred and six dollars and ninety-eight on others, and bear most heavily on articles of treasury on the first of July last, was seven mil- while it protects capital and exempts the rich from hundred and six dollars and twenty-two cents. ed for the support of government. While it protects The amount of the public debt remaining un- the capital of the wealthy manufacturer, and inthe great interests of the country are not, as nearly

either of them, the inspection of the monies in his

not only peace with ant, but good will towards all 1 on make the taxing power an actual noemet to the Powers of the earth. While we are just to one class, necessarily increases the burden of the control of the earth of the Powers of the earth. While we are just to all, we require that all shall be just to us. Excepting the differences will be difference with Mackico and Gram. The terms "protection to dame to the terms of the most statisfactory character. It is hoped the importance of the settlers, at the minimum of the power ment, and either turns of the most statisfactory character. It is hoped the importance of the settlers, at the minimum of the power ment, and either turns of the government, and either turns of the several particles and the several particles

ed, while the amount of the constitutional currency left in circulation would be enlarged, by its employment in the public collections and disbursements, and the hanks themselves would in conse quence, be found in a safer and sounder condition. At present, State banks are employed as depos-

tories, but without adequate regulation of law, whereby the public money can be secured against the casualties and excesses, revulsions, suspen and defalcations, to which, overissues, overtrading, superintendents, agents, clerks, and inciden- year, so that no additional approprioriations and deflections, to which, overseues, the overseues, overseues, the overseues, overseues, the overseues, overseues, overseues, the overseues, overseues, overseues, the overseues, overseues, overseues, overseues, the overseues, overseues, overseues, overseues, the overseues, overseues,

institutions is indispensible for the safety of the funds of the government and the rights of the people," I recommend to Congress that provision be made by law for such separation, and that a constitutional treasury be created for the safe keeping of the public money. The constitutional treasury recommended is designed as a secure depository for the public money, whithout any power to make loans or discounts, or to issue any paper whatever as a currency or circulation. Leannet slock that the repeal of the present system.

I designed institutions is indispensible for the safety of the ditement in the mineral region, and involving the government which he had eitement in the mineral region, and involving the government which he had eitement in the mineral region, and involving the government which he had eitement in the mineral region, and involving the government which he had eitement in the mineral region, and involving the government which he had eitement in the mineral region, and involving the government in heavy additional expenditures the government which he had eitement in the mineral region, and involving the government which he had eitement in the mineral region, and involving the government in heavy additional expenditures the government which he had eitement in the mineral region, and involving the government which he had eitement in the mineral region, and involving the government which he had eitement in the mineral region, and involving the government which he do call introduced to extall the do to the burns. It is believed that similar losses and proportion have been made, and introduced to extalist and eitement with the government which he do to table the do to table war, distributed in the great distributed in the great distributed in the great throughout the world. For more than the governm

their own money, in their own treasury, pr

In recommending the est revenue standard, must be in favor of the manu- constitutional treasury, in which the public ernment.

It becomes important to understand distinctly facturing interest; and of this no other interest will provision be made by law for its safety, and cular we issued on the 16th of July, 1844 which, among other things, declared the duty on the Port wine of Portugal, in casks, under the existing laws and treaty, to be six cents per gallon, and directed with the six cents per gallon.

revenue rates, and are not imposed to raise money and those which are of inferior quality, or of small cents per acre, large quantities of lands of inferior the support of government. If Congress levy cost, bear only the just proportion of the tax with ferior quality remain unsold, because they a duty, for revenue of one per cent on a given ar-ticle, it will produce a given amount of money to The articles consumed by all are taxed at the same cords of the General Land Office it appears the treasury, and will insidentally and necessarily rate. A system of ad valorem sevenue duties, that, of the public lands remaining unsold in afford protection, or advantage, to the amount of with proper discriminations and proper guards the several States and Territories in which one per cent. to the home manufacturer of a similar or like article over the importer. If the duty will afford ample incidental advantages to the hundred and five hundred and be raised to ten per cent., it will produce a greater manufacturers, and enable them to derive as great amount of money, and afford greater protection. profits as can be derived from any other regular subject to entry more than twenty years; forty-nine millions six hundred and thirty-eight ved from it is found to be increased, the protection manufacturing interests on a stable footing, and The late President, in his annual message of December last, recommended an appropriation to December last, recommended an appropriation to the president of the revenue produced at that rate is less than at the revenue duty.—

The late President, in his annual message of the revenue produced at that rate is less than at the revenue produced at that rate is less than at the revenue produced at that rate is less than at the revenue duty.—

The late President, in his annual message of the revenue produced at that rate is less than at the revenue duty.—

The late President, in his annual message of the revenue produced at that rate is less than at the revenue produced at that rate is less than at the revenue produced and seventy-six thought and nive hundred and seventy-six thought and nive hundred a raised to thirty-one per cent., and it is found that as nearly as may be practicable, extend to all the seventy-four thousand and six hundred acres treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law." A public treasury was undoubtedly concemplated and intended to be created, in which the public money should be kept from the period of collection until needed for public uses. In the collection and disbursement of the public money and intended to be purchased and many to collection and disbursement of the public money and third term to lower rates, a large portion of these fands would be purchased and many to the maintain large standing armier into our service.

The safe keeping of the public money should be confided to a public treasury created by law, and under like responsibilities. By adopting the policy of last mighty river and its tributaries.

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The safe keeping of the public money should be confided to a public treasury created by law, and under like responsibilities. By the constitution of the United States it is sent minimum rate, confining the sales at the

recommend the repeal of the present system. The encountil use of steam revigation on and that these lands be placed under the second has been followed, by the followed by the perintendence and management of the Genetion of war steamess in great and increasing

I refer you to the accompanying report of the Secret ty of War, for information respecting the present situation of the army, and its consistence in the present situation of the army, and its consistence in the present situation of the army, and its consistence in the present situation of the public works; and our relation with the various Indian tribles and our relation with the various Indian tribles within our limits or upon our borders. I invite your attention to the suggestions contained in that report, in relation to these prominent.

summer for of the western frontier of Texas, our troops were along our coast now inaccessible to vessels of widely dispersed, and in small detachments, occupying that remote from each occupying that remote from each office.—
The prompt and expeditious manner in which an army, embracing more than half our peace made for this important object. Whatever establishment, was drawn together on an emer-gency so sudden, reflects great credit on the government, when the nation was

Mexico should commence hostilities, or in- different now that we have grown from three vade her territory with a large army, which to more than twenty millions of people—that she threatened, I authorised the general assigned to the command of the army of our commerce carried in our own ships, is found in every sea, and that our territorial pation to make requisitions for additional forces from several of the States nearest the Tex- ly expanded. Neither our commerce, nor our an territory, and which could most expedi-tiously furnish them, if, in his opinion, a lar-lakes, can be successfully defended against ger force than that under his command and foreign aggression by means of fortifications

The contingency upon which the exercise of this authority depended, has not occurred. The circumstances under which two compa-lantic States. The productions of the interior nies of State artillery from the city of New which seek a market abroad, are directly dewhich can be laid for the bona fide purpose of collecting money for the support of government. To lecting money for the support of government on the safety and freedom of our lecting money for the support of government. To lecting money for the support of government on the safety and freedom of our lecting money for the support of government on the safety and freedom of our lecting money for the support of government on the safety and freedom of our lecting money for the support of government on the safety and freedom of our lecting money for the support of government on the safety and freedom of our lecting money for the support of government on the safety and freedom of the safety and safety

The safe keeping of the public money should be confided to a public treasury created by law, and under like responsibility and control. It is not to be imagined that the framers of the constitution of the public money should be increased noval force, and especially of steam vessels, corresponding with our growth and especially of steam vessels, corresponding with our growth and confided to a public treasury created by law, and under like responsibility and control. It is not to be imagined that the framers of the constitution of this mulitary force among importance as a nation, and proporting do to the increasing naval power of other nations, of the inconvenience, if not injustice, to which

of these excursions accompanies the report of seduction of the lates of postage, which was made act of the third of March last. No principle h

The public money is converted into banking capital, and is used and loaned out for the private profit of bank stock holders; and when called for, (as was the case in 1837.) it may be in the pocking in the public treasury, contemplated by the constitution. The framers of the constitution could never have intended that the money paid into the treasury should be thus converted to private use, and placed beyond the control of the government. Banks which hold the public money are often tempted by a desire of gain, to extend their loans, increase their circulation, and thus stimulous of the Minimum price of the public treasury should be thus converted to private use, and placed by a desire of gain, to extend their loans, in the property and advantage, be transferred to the Autorney General. In his last annual message to Cougress, Mr. Madison introduct attention the provision for the Autorney General and a greater economy in its management at During the past year the officers and men have performed their duty in a satisfactory manner. The orders which have been proceed within a few true policy of the government to afford a cilities to its citizens to become the owners of small portions of our vast public domain at low and moderate rates.

The present system of managing the minetent of the Autorney General. In his last annual message to Cougress, Mr. Madison introduct attention to a proper growiston for the Autorney General and a greater economy in its management at the surface of its efficiency, and a greater economy in its management at the surface of its efficiency, and a greater economy in its management at the surface of its efficiency, and a greater economy in its management at the surface of its efficiency, and a greater economy in its management at the surface of its efficiency, and a greater economy in its management at the surface of its efficiency, and a greater economy in its management at the surface of its efficiency, and a greater economy in its management at the surface of its efficiency, and a greater Banks which hold the public money are often tempted by a desire of gain, to extend their loans, increase their circulation, and thus stimulate, if not produce a spirit of speculation and extravagance, which sooner or later must result in ruin to thousands. If the public money be not permitted to be thus used, but be kept in the treasury and out to the creditors in gold and silver, the public of paid out to the creditors in gold and silver. The system of granting leases under his official management before the standing the union of so considerable a force, no act was committed that even the jealous of acres of the public lands, supposed to construe as an act of aggression; and that the commander of the system of granting leases to be thus used, but be kept in the treasury and out to the creditors in gold and silver, the temptation afforded by its deposite with banks to an undue expansion of their business would be checked from sale, and numerous leases upon them have been granted to individuals upon a stipulated rent. The system of granting leases has proved to be not only unprofitable to the government, but unsatisfactory to the citizens who have gone upon the lands, and must, if continued, lay the foundation of much future difficulty between the government and the lessees. According to the official records, the amount of rents received by the government for the years 1841, 1842, 1844 and 1844 was \$6,354 74, while the expenses of the system during the same period, including salaries of superintendents, agents, clerks, and inciden-

of the deposite banks have given this description of the careless and wasteful manner of working security and others have declined to do so.

Entertaining the opinion that "the separation of the moneys of the government from banking institutions is indispensible for the safety of the mines. The mineral region, and invulving the mineral region.

Union. The use of iron as a material, espe When orders were given during the past cially in the construction of steamers, which can enter with safety many of the harbon officers who were intrusted with the execution of these orders, as well as upon the discipline of the army itself.

To be in strength to protect and defend the people and territories of Texas, in the event different now the first power than the control of the control of the army itself.

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the United States, acting under the orders of our government; and the forcible entry into the custom house at Bryarly's landing, on Red river, by certain citizens of the United States, and taking away the rote of data on a size tain citizens of the United States, and taking away the rate of duty on a given article, and the reverberging the goods seized by the collector of the

uon, by the act of the 2d September, 1789, "to establish the Treasury Department," provided for the appointment of a treasurer, and made it his of granting pre-emptions, in its most liberal of the War Department, Brevet Captain Fresioner to the United States, his health has been much improved, and he entertains the confident belief that he will soon be able to proceed on his mission.

They may exempt of the United States, his health has been duty "to receive and keep the monies of the United States, his health has been duty "to receive and keep the monies of the United States, his health has been duty "to receive and keep the monies of the United States, his health has been duty "to receive and keep the monies of the United States, his health has been duty "to receive and keep the monies of the United States, his health has been duty "to receive and keep the monies of the United States," and "at all times to submit to the Section of the United States, his health has been duty "to receive and keep the monies of the United States, his health has been duty "to receive and keep the monies of the United States," and "at all times to submit to the Section of the United States, his health has been duty "to receive and keep the monies of the United States, his health has been duty "to receive and keep the monies of the United States, his health has been duty "to receive and keep the monies of the United States, his health has been duty "to receive and keep the monies of the United States, his health has been duty "to receive and keep the monies of the United States, his health has been duty "to receive and keep the monies of the United States, his health has been duty "to receive and keep the monies of the United States, his health has been duty "to receive and keep the monies of the United States, his health has been duty "to receive and keep the monies of the United States, his health has been duty "to receive and made it his mont. The month of the X-all those who have settled, or make it a source of revenue in the tomburd of the X-all those who have settled, or make it a source of the United States, his health has been duty to receive and made it his duty "to receive and made it has been duty to receive and made it has a source of the X-all t of settlement. It has been found by experi- have already been brought to a close, and the ditures, or so to modify the act of the third farch last